

ATROCITIES OF THE TURKISH TROOPS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF KRUSHEVO



The map shows the position of the Balkan states and the location of various points of interest, particularly Monastir, where the Russian consul was killed, and Krushevo, which was retaken from the insurgents with great slaughter. In the upper right hand corner of the map is Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, from which the revolutionary movement is directed.

The following letter from a missionary in Turkey, contains the first authentic news of the atrocities committed by the Turkish soldiers at the sacking of Krushevo:

Krushevo is situated on the summit of a hill eight hours' journey to the northwest of Monastir. It contains 2,000 houses and 10,000 inhabitants, mostly Wallachs calling themselves Greeks. There are only about 100 Bulgarian houses, and the owners of these are poor. The Wallachs are prosperous merchants who go abroad on business, leaving their families at Krushevo, and after making their fortunes by diligence and economy return to spend their wealth on fine houses, furniture, jewels and vicious indulgence. The bazaar and market are frequented by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. Its Turkish neighbors have long looked askance at the prosperity of Krushevo. The Macedonian committee, on the other hand, had already concerted arrangements with the Bulgarians in Krushevo, with a view to bringing about disturbances there. This became known in July last, when the Mudir of Krushevo observed a certain movement among the Bulgarians, and warned the Vali of Monastir, begging him to send to Krushevo sufficient reinforcements, as the garrison of thirty soldiers was inadequate. The Vali of Monastir, having received repeated warnings from the Mudir of Krushevo, the latter, at the end of July, went in person to Monastir to consult the Vali.

Sunday, August 2, was the day fixed for the Bulgarian attack upon Krushevo. On that day four marriages were celebrated in the Greek church there. After the last marriage a Komitaj, acting in concert with the band outside, remained hidden in the church. The sacristan locked the doors and departed at ten o'clock. In the course of the night the Komitaj who had hidden himself mounted the steeple, and began to sound an alarm, ringing the bell. Simultaneously a band of 300, commanded by Petroff, entered the town, firing their rifles. The terrified inhabitants, remained in their houses. The band proceeded to the house of Mudir, which they burned. The garrison of thirty soldiers surrendered and were massacred. The officials were also killed, but the Komitaj spared the Turkish harem. On Monday morning the Komitaj established a provisional government, consisting of a police and a municipality. They killed ten Christians who they considered had betrayed the plans of the committee. They also called upon the notables, a list of whom had already been prepared, and compelled them to contribute a sum of \$10,000.



A Bulgarian Outpost.

Krushevo sent immediately from Perlepe three squadrons of cavalry. As these were marching along the highway they were attacked and compelled to retire, leaving 100 of their number killed. After this check the Turks began slowly to concentrate, and by

Fine Family of Children.
Forty-eight children and seventy-eight grandchildren is the proud record of a family of seven sturdy brothers who came from Germany in the years between 1855 and 1870 and held their second reunion on Aug. 22 in Milwaukee. They are Frederick, Charles John, Henry, William, Helmut and Ernest Esgebrecht, and their respective ages are 73, 71, 63, 58, 56 and 55 years.

Thursday, the 13th, seven battalions, with one battery of artillery, had assembled at Krushevo under Bakhtiar Pasha, who proposed that the Komitaj should allow the women and children to leave the town, but this proposal was rejected. On Thursday morning the bombardment of the town began. When the third bomb was thrown the Komitaj abandoned the town, and, taking advantage of the cover afforded by traversing ravines, escaped into the neighboring forest, where pursuit was impossible. All resistance on the part of Krushevo then ceased, and the Turks entered the town.

Meanwhile, however, the Turkish villagers in the neighborhood, all bad characters, assembled in the Turkish camp. These villagers, knowing all the houses of the families in Krushevo, guided the soldiers in their attack



Typical Turkish Soldier.

upon those of the Greek notables. Approaching the houses, they ordered the inmates to come out, searched them, stripped them naked, took from them the money and jewels which the victims were trying to save, then put the women and children aside, selecting whoever among the former appealed to their brutish appetites. Anyone who resisted was immediately killed. In this connection many terrible incidents occurred. A father, Nicholas Pouscas, was attempting to protect his daughter from violation, when he was killed by a blow from a hatchet. The earrings were forcibly torn out of the girl's ears, and her hand was chopped off to enable the assailants to obtain the bracelets she wore. All the houses were pillaged, and the Turkish peasants loaded their horses with whatever the soldiers could not carry away. The houses were then set on fire by means of petroleum.

The sack of Krushevo lasted three days, during which the women and children remained without food, shelter, or mercy on the part of the soldiers; and Bash-Bazouks. It was only on Saturday that the occupation of Krushevo was reported at Monastir. The Greek bishop of Krushevo, who was absent at Monastir, arrived at Krushevo on Saturday, and left again for Monastir on the Monday, having been unable to find any resting place. Over 100 Greeks were killed. The municipal doctor was murdered with a hatchet for protesting against the massacre. The Greek corpses have not yet been interred. Many of them have been gnawed by dogs and pigs, and the stench renders the district uninhabitable. The Turkish authorities, declaring an inquest to be necessary, refused permission to any of the survivors to leave the town. Three hundred and sixty houses and 215 shops including all the finest houses of the Greek notables, were pillaged and burned. Thousands of people are exposed to the inclemency of the weather and famine. They are left to contemplate with despair the smoking ruins of the beautiful town which was built by the fruits of their industry.

Good Effect of Laughter.
Dr. James Sully, the eminent Washington psychologist, claims to have proved by long observation and a series of mechanical experiments that society's ban against hearty laughter as "bad form" is producing a mirthless and sour-visaged race. People in "smart set," says Dr. Sully, do not laugh as their forefathers did, because they think to do so would be quite vulgar.

OVER THE TEACUP



Boys' Norfolk Suit.
This nobby little suit is one of the new advance fall styles. The jacket is Norfolk style, with the addition of yokes on front and sleeve. The round collar gives a very youthful appearance to the suit. The trousers are the regulation style, being made with a facing or fly. The use of the yoke is optional, as the pattern gives the plaits running to shoulder, if one prefers that style. With such a pattern to follow, the mother will have no difficulty in making the young man a nice suit from some remnant, or perhaps from an outgrown



cheviot suit that belonged to an older member of the family. There are no intricacies in the pattern. It is as simple as can be made, and the directions for making are so explicit that no difficulty will be experienced in making a suit at a very small cost.

Look to Your Sleeves.

The changes in the sleeves, like those of other parts of the dress, are gradual, but steady. The undersleeve effect is paying the way for the long, sloping shoulder that belonged to our grandmothers' gowns. To watch that, bodice trimmings will slip lower on the corsage and the peculiar falling off effect that we see in old daguerotypes will before long be in vogue. This effect is already noticeable in some of the models intended for high-class trade—the trade that deals with the individual rather than with the class. The first token of this oncoming style is seen in the pushing up of the puff from the wrist toward the shoulder. Some French models sent over have, in fact, the well-defined shoulder puff that was worn forty years ago in the days of hoop-skirts and berthas.

With Walking Skirts.

Very short wash petticoats or silk knickerbockers should be worn under the walking skirt. It is impossible to keep a petticoat of the usual length clean and trim for any length of time after going into rain and mud, and considerations of health as well as of daintiness demand a suitable

undergarment for rainy weather wear. There is no way in which women may take cold more quickly than by having a mass of damp ruffles whisking around the ankles or shoe tops.



CLEAN-INGS.
The drooping shoulder effect maintains popularity.

Macrame stocks are among the desirable late offerings.

Gathered stocks of chiffon or maline, with a large bow in the back, are new and effective.

Fashion lays stress on the fuchsia colors, but the woman who lacks a faultless complexion will use them discreetly.

Silk muslins with embroidered white floss silk spots make up pretty dresses, with gauged hip yoke and flounces.

The Tuxedo still reigns supreme in face veils, while white chiffon, plain or dotted, holds a prominent place among the drapery styles.

The bright, lustrous finish of the maline background of many of the new veillings adds not a little to the attractiveness of the veils.

The indications are that the skirt cut walking length will be universal for street wear and that with it will go the three-quarter fitted coat.

Misses' Tucked Suit.

Tucked effects in both waist and skirt are among the most notable of the season's styles and are never more attractive than



when combined with the yokes and sleeve caps, as illustrated. The suit combines these features in the entire suit, although if one prefers the yoke to waist and skirt may be omitted, allowing the tucks to extend to neck and to belt edge. The broad box plaited effect is very effective.

The suit illustrated is made of linen, although the design is suitable for all the cotton and linen fabrics of the season, as well as the soft woolsens and silks.

Smart Summer Hat.

Very smart among the late summer styles is a hat of thin white felt. The shape, which is very chic and jaunty, is covered with stripes of the felt. At one side is the big black feather pom-pom from which springs a stiff white egrette.

A Dressing for Fruit Salad.

Beat the yolks of two eggs with one cup of sugar until creamy. Set the saucepan over another containing boiling water and whip steadily with an egg whisk while pouring in three tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Continue to beat until thick and foamy. Just before removing from the fire add the strained juice of a lemon or the juice and half the grated rind of an orange.

Girls' Pajamas.

The custom of girls wearing pajamas is not a new one, and those who have adopted that style night dress could not be persuaded to wear gowns again. Physicians, nurses and mothers all agree that the wearing of pajamas is far more sensible and much more comfortable than the night dress, which does not give proper protection against draughts and cold. Another advantage in favor of the pajamas is that it takes so little time to make them, and when made of cheviot, gingham or outing, they require little, if any, trimming, and wear so much longer than a gown.



The coat is in two pieces, front and back, the fit being given by the under-arm seam. The trousers portion is in one piece, as is the sleeve. Thus one can see how easily this garment of four pieces can be put together. Cheviot, saten, gingham, madras or outing material is suited to the mode.

The Sun as a Hair Tonic.

The Greek maidens of old who sat on the walls of the city and combed their hair, owed the beauty of their tresses to the sun's rays. When the hair is washed, sit beside a lowered window, as the sun shines stronger through glass, and allow the hair to dry as it is being brushed. No bleach has been found so successful as the sun, which strengthens and beautifies generally. When the hair shows a tendency to fall out, the very best thing to stop its coming out and promote its growth is the abundant use of olive oil. Saturate the hair thoroughly and keep it saturated for a week, until the dry scalp has absorbed all it will, then wash with pure soap and water. If this operation is repeated every two or three months the effect is said to be marvelous.

Blue Voile Skirt and White Waist.

A pretty frock for a pretty little girl has a skirt of navy blue voile. It is laid in sun-ray plaits, which fall from a pointed yoke. With this is worn a shirt waist of fine white linen trimmed with Mexican drawn work. A flat Panama hat goes prettily with this simple little outfit. The plaited skirt is ideal for small girls, as it gives so much freedom from heavy, clinging materials. Such a skirt, when made of light serge or brilliantine, will keep its shape for months.

Future Sources of Oil.

The Roumanian petroleum field is almost exhausted and that of Galicia falling off. This leaves Germany open to American and Russian companies. It is stated to be in the interest of Germany to see that there is no coalition between these two, which can be prevented only by increasing the demand for the Russian product. The German buyer, however, is said to look upon the Russian oil with disfavor.

Too many Ministers.

There seems to be a surplus of Congregational ministers. The year book reports that 2,047 ministers are without pastoral charge. The denomination's gain in ministers during the last thirty years has exceeded the gain in churches by 250.

Co-Operation in England.

In England alone the volume of co-operative business has grown, in the last forty years, more than forty times as fast as England's international trade, one hundred times as fast as her manufactures and 130 times as fast as the population.

Montana Wool.

The twelve and a half million sheep in Montana yielded this year 37,500,000 pounds of wool, which, at 16 cents per pound, brought \$6,000,000 cash. Baled, this wool would fill forty miles of freight cars, and the sheep if killed would produce \$250,000,000 worth of mutton.

Speed of Electricity.

The speed of electricity unobstructed is that of light, on conductors it is comparatively slow. According to Tizeau's experiments, made in 1850, it is 111,600 miles a second in copper wire and falls to 62,000 in iron. In transoceanic cables it is much less.

New Zealand's Meat Industry.

New Zealand sold abroad last year \$11,500,000 worth of meats, of which \$2,250,000 was in beef, \$9,000,000 in mutton and \$500,000 in frozen rabbits.

Cotton Plant History.

The cotton plant first came to America from Asia; now the greater part of the Central Asian crop is grown from American cotton seed.

Plates of Gold on Pagoda.

The great pagoda "Shave Dagon" in Rangoon, Burma, has been recently regilded with heavy gold plates at a cost of over \$200,000.

Women in Colleges.

Women constitute nearly 30 per cent of all college students in the really important colleges of the country, and women graduates of these institutions in the United States, both co-educational and women's colleges, number about 20,000.

ART OF REST.

May Be Acquired and Used With Great Benefit.

Complete and restful repose of the body and mind is an art not easily gained.

Perhaps nothing brings one as much content, comfort, happiness and pleasure as those conditions of easy, restful, resourceful and well balanced mind and body, that make of work a pleasure and the daily life happy and peaceful.

The nervous housewife busy with a hundred duties and harassed by children; the business man, worried with the press of daily affairs, debts, etc., cannot enjoy the peace and restful repose and healthful nervous balance unless they know how.

There is a way. First and foremost the stomach must be consulted. That means having off coffee absolutely. For the temporary stimulant and the resulting depression is a sure ruin to the nervous system, and the whole condition of health and happiness rests upon stomach, nerves and mind.

Start with the stomach, that is the keystone to the whole arch. Stop using things that break down its power, upset its nervous energy and prevent the proper digestion of the food and the consequent manufacture of healthful blood and nerves, brain and tissues.

When you quit coffee take on Postum Food Coffee. That is like stopping the payment of interest and starting on a career where you are loaning money and receiving interest. The good results are double. You stop poisoning the system with coffee and start building up the broken down nerve cells by powerful elements contained in Postum. These are pure food elements ably selected by experts for the purpose of supplying just the thing required by Nature to perform this rebuilding.

These are solid substantial facts and can be proven clearly to the satisfaction of anyone, by personal experience. Try the change yourself and note how the old condition of shattered nerves and worried mind changes to that feeling of restful repose of a well balanced nervous system.

The managing physician of a hygienic sanitarium in Indiana says that for five years in his practice he has always insisted upon the patients leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee with the most positive, well defined results and with satisfaction to the most confirmed coffee taker.

The Doctor's name will be furnished by the Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

CHARMING SUMMER GOWNS FROM PARIS.



The gown at the left is of white linen, trimmed with wide bands of blue guipure set into the material by means of bands of drawn work. Two of these bands start at the square yoke, which is also of guipure, bordered with drawn work, extending over the front of the blouse and down over the skirt in long stole ends separating a little at the bottom.

The rest of the trained skirt is encircled with three bands of the guipure, bordered with the drawn work, which also trims the sleeve lengthwise. The latter is all in one piece, cuff. The girdle is of blue wash silk, knotted in the back with long sash ends.

The next gown is of coarse white linen, figured with large golden brown dots, bordered with festoons of white. The skirt is trimmed in an odd way with gailon, white, mauve and black. This also trims the short bolero, the yoke, which extends in capelette fashion over the shoulders, and the deep cuffs. The blouse and sleeves are of flowered mouseline de sole, shirred and puffed. The bolero is ornamented in front with cherries, drawn in at the bottom to form a

The third gown is of white muslin, with large embroidered dots. The full skirt is encircled with two puffs of light blue ribbon.

The blouse is plaited, and ornamented in front with large motifs of heavy ecru lace. It is almost covered with a fichu-like mantle of light blue taffeta, fastened at the waist with a motif of passementerie, then falling over the skirt in long ends, finished with fringe or pendants.

The short sleeves are composed of little frills of plain muslin.—La Mode Artistique.